

## The Washington Times

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SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1906.

### The Fight on Typhoid.

The local health authorities are nonplussed by the increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever in the District. This increase is not a sporadic thing. It is so even and constant that comparisons covering corresponding periods of five months in succeeding years make the matter appear mightily serious.

Thus, between January 1 and May 31, last year, 123 cases were reported; between the same dates this year 150 cases have been reported. Between those periods a filtration plant has been opened and the water for the great majority of consumers has been purified.

With the water supply very largely eliminated from the possible causes, the authorities have undertaken to uncover other means of communicating the disease locally. Two possibilities suggest themselves—the alleys, with their thousands of tenants in dwellings which are for the most part unsanitary; and the wells, public and private, from which a small number of our people get their drinking water.

All the latter have been examined and tested, not once, but many times. Whenever one of them has disclosed the presence of typhoid germs the use of water from the well has been discontinued. As for the rest, while it is true that one which is free from germs today may be full of them tomorrow, it is also true that the neighborhoods supplied with drinking water from their report no more cases than neighborhoods supplied with pure water from the filtration beds.

Impressive as the theory is that the alleys are a chief source of the disease, the map of the Health Office does not sustain it. The streets surrounding the worst slums of the whole city do not suffer any more than streets far removed from alley life.

In other words, the presence of the disease is general in Washington. It is, indeed, much too general. In 1902 the Capital had the unenviable rank of No. 2 in the list of American cities. Pittsburg and its neighbor, Allegheny (they are really one city), are first with 130 cases to every 100,000 population. After them is Washington with 79 cases to the same number of citizens. Then comes Cincinnati with 61 cases, from which figure the records taper down to New York with 20 cases, and Rochester with 11.

It will be borne in mind, of course, that these figures are not recent. There is only too much reason to fear that more recent figures would operate to Washington's further disadvantage. But, without regard to these figures, the existence of 150 cases in a city of 300,000 persons in five months fully justifies the serious apprehension and earnest effort which now mark our Health Department.

In that light, it is no answer to the suggestion of action against the wells and alleys that the neighborhoods in which they are do not report a disproportionate number of typhoid cases. That they exist as probable causes of the disease is enough. Their capacity to spread the disease ought to be limited to the last practical degree.

Commissioner Macfarland is right about the wells—they should be closed. But he and his associates should go further and remove all danger from the alleys, also.

### "Made in Germany."

Misery loves the companionship of the miserable; therefore, with the Neill-Reynolds report still before our eyes—or rather, in our nostrils—there is some consolation to be derived from a recent experience of the German government.

In Germany there are stringent pure food regulations and supposedly effective inspection of the manufacture of food products. Nevertheless, a sausage concern has been manufacturing a food product, sold as sausage, from the following delectable ingredients:

Spiced hams, decayed scraps of pork, sausage covers that had been used before, intestines of cattle, scraps of dog meat, and animal refuse taken from garbage barrels.

The sausage maker admitted that he put such unsavory things into his favorite brand of sausages, but pleaded in justification of such practice that they were the usual ingredients, and that sausages would not

resemble sausages without the snappy flavor given by sour hams and selected garbage scraps.

This is highly disgusting, and Americans may well turn up their noses, but let not this fact escape us:

The man was prosecuted, convicted, and fined. And he did not seek vindication from the committee on agriculture of the Reichstag.

### Senator Gearin's Example.

All honor to John M. Gearin, Senator from Oregon, who has sacrificed the excellent chance of a full term in the United States Senate in order to stand by his convictions and the law of his State in favor of popular election of Senators. If his present sacrifice fails to secure him the seat at the next election in his State, all guesses go wrong as to the efficacy of popular elections.

Oregon has a Senatorial election law which it is trying this year for the first time. Under it the parties nominate Senatorial candidates at a primary; then at the general election—which took place a few days ago—the people vote direct on the Senatorial candidates. The theory of the law is that the Legislature shall execute the wish expressed by the people.

The other day at the State election Jonathan Bourne, Republican, had about 2,000 popular majority over Senator Gearin. It developed soon that while Bourne had secured a bare popular majority, Gearin had probably carried the Legislature. His friends wired him that it was all right, he would be chosen by the Legislature, anyhow.

Senator Gearin did not hesitate. He wired to Oregon, urging the Democrats in the Legislature to support the Republican, and make a unanimous legislative ratification of the people's selection to give the new law a proper baptism in the faith of the people. "I honestly believe in the popular election of Senators," he said in substance, "and I want to prove it by having my own party sacrifice my chance for the seat."

Without doubt the Democrats in the Legislature will do as their chief has asked. Senator Gearin has given a fine example of unalloyed patriotism. Oregon has undertaken to set an example to the nation in its new election law, and Senator Gearin has emphasized that example. It is worthy of more than passing notice. May the banner thus raised by Oregon and her unselfish Senator be followed by every State and every statesman in the land!

### Assailing the L'Enfant Plan.

If Senator Bacon has his way next Monday the upper house will vote to move Georgia avenue to the far southeastern section of the city to the site of Brightwood avenue, in the extreme northern section. When he gets through, it will be in order for Senator Platt and Senator Penrose to contest the right of Pennsylvania to the name of the Capital's broadest thoroughfare. Illinois might come in, then, and supplant Vermont—for Vermont avenue surely is a fine street. After that we might very well begin all over and name Washington's avenues according to the twelfth census.

The Georgia avenue proposition is a sort of joint project. Senator Bacon evidently did not think the location of that street and the homes which border it of sufficient dignity for the State whose name it bears. So he proposed to destroy the L'Enfant plan at one blow and appropriate North Capitol street. To that the Commissioners objected, and—blowing now hot, now cold—came back with a suggestion that North Capitol street but Brightwood avenue should be substituted.

Nobody seems to know whether all this is agreeable to the residents of Brightwood avenue or not. It is certainly not agreeable to the residents of Georgia avenue. They have an entirely natural regard for a name the thoroughfare has borne 144 years. That the appellation was fixed by Washington, that it appears on the engraved plan made by Major Elliott in 1792, that it is part of the thing these people regard as "home," may very well move them to protest, as they do protest, against the change.

But there are further objections to this bill—those suggested in the first paragraph of this comment. Where will such changes stop? Why should not Virginia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky fall into line? What about California, which used to have a half street to indicate, according to Senator Bacon, its position among the States? Why, in two sessions there would be nothing left of the original plan of Washington.

Senator Bacon's desire to get a good broad street is easy to understand, but it is based on a mistake. The honor lies not in the street itself—for no one could possibly tell what streets would present the most pleasing aspect in fifty years, and

the only means of adjusting them according to importance would be to shift them about every ten years. The honor lies in the use of the name. Georgia is as much distinguished by the homes which line that avenue in the far southeast as ever she could be in the quiet windings of a country road or the broad expanse of a way like that which connects the Treasury and the Capitol.

The bill ought not to pass. There is reason to think it will not. But it should never have been reported favorably by the District Committee, and it never should have the slightest approval from the District Commissioners.

### Japan in Manchuria.

The Japanese have learned well the lesson of making promises that are not intended to be taken too seriously; or performed too literally. They have been devoting some generations to the study of the old masters in this art—the European masters, it hardly need be said. With their wonderful aptitude for adopting the most effective devices, in industry and in war, from other peoples, it is small wonder that they should have borrowed and improved on the expedients of occidental diplomacy.

The Japanese gave assurances about their intentions in Manchuria, at the opening of the late war, that to the crass occidental mind certainly seemed as frank and fair as could be asked. They were just going to do a bit of international police work; to turn out Russia and then restore the great province to China. They have turned out Russia, and done it so effectively that nobody is likely soon to court a parallel dispute with them. But they are not turning the country over to China. Instead they are systematically exploiting it, and in some ways their methods are cleverer than those of the more experienced western powers have been in like circumstances.

Thus, the Japanese during the war flooded the country with war notes—paper currency issued by their commanders in purchase of supplies. This is not being redeemed, but has become the chief circulating medium of the province, from all reports. Nobody will take it except the Japanese. The Japanese merchants, evidently satisfied of the guarantee of their government, are satisfied to do business on this somewhat uncertain basis; and, having thus supplied to their hand a money system that gives them a monopoly of the trade, they are easily driving out all competition.

They are going right ahead with the development of mines and railways and shipping. The commerce of the country will soon be safely in their hands. China seems satisfied to make no protest, a fact which is most alarming to trading powers except England. China and England would seem to have understood in advance what was likely to happen, and to have figured that they could afford to pay the price for the expulsion of Russia.

The Japanization of China is afoot, and gaining momentum every day. England furnishes the capital and incidentally gets the large privilege of uninterrupted continuance in control of the immense south and central China trade she has built up. Japan seems to come in for north China; and China gets peace and immunity from further rapacity of land-seeking powers. She loses nothing, because Manchuria was lost, anyhow.

It may seem a little tough to have our open-door dreams thus dispelled, but it may be doubted if any other military power would have been content with a less reward for so great a victory as Japan's.

The Hon. Edmund Winston Pettus of Alabama will continue to hold the age record in the United States Senate, and the Hon. John Tyler Morgan, also of Alabama, will continue his grip on second place, though he wins by a blond eyelash. The Hon. William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland was born August 9, 1824, and will be the third oldest man in the Senate. Senator Pettus was born July 6, 1821, and Senator Morgan June 20, 1824. Senator Morgan is just fifty days older than Senator Whyte.

President Jordan, of the Cotton Association, says he hasn't advised cotton growers to sell futures on the cotton exchanges. After carefully investigating the crop reporting bureau and other agencies for separating the cotton grower from the usufruct thereof, President Jordan believes that the danger of cotton producers becoming a menace to the community by reason of their great wealth does not require immediate counteraction.

If John Sharp Williams wants to quit Congress in order to teach political economy to a more responsive audience, he ought at least to go into a State where it's better worth while to make tariff reform converts than Virginia.

## MONDAY BUSY DAY FOR THE DISTRICT

Chairman Babcock Will Push All Local Bills.

LAST CHANCE THIS SESSION

Firemen's Reorganization Among Measures Expected to Pass House Without Trouble.

Tomorrow will be the last "District day" in the House this session of Congress if Chairman Babcock, of the District Committee, has his way and succeeds in securing prompt action by the House on the nineteen bills now on the calendar.

From the time the Speaker's gavel falls tomorrow at noon Mr. Babcock and his henchmen on the District Committee will make strenuous attempts to have passed the bill reorganizing the fire department and raising the firemen's salaries and the measure providing strict regulation of the keeping of employment agencies in the District.

### Little Doubt of Success.

There seems little doubt that the fire department bill will go through, as it now stands on the calendar as unfinished business. In the same class with this measure is the "broadside bill," which, in spite of the opposition of the business men of the city, bids fair to go through the House.

It is more doubtful whether the bill to regulate the keeping of employment agencies will come up. Mr. Taylor of Ohio, who is particularly interested in it, will try to have it brought up as soon as possible and passed. While the need for such legislation is admitted on all sides, it is feared that some opposition to it will develop.

Chairman Babcock has announced that the House District Committee will not meet again this session. The probability is, therefore, that tomorrow evening will end the time devoted this session to District business.

### Bills on the Calendar.

Some of the unfinished business on tomorrow's calendar is:

Extension of Kalorama avenue north-west; temporary maintenance of the Long Bridge, and the broad tie section; reorganization of the fire department.

Other bills are: Regulating employment agencies, for the extension of the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company, closing business houses on Sunday, changing the name of Douglas street, amending the code relating to usury, sprinkling the streets by the street railway companies, to further purify the city's water supply, for uniform building lines, for the prevention of communicable diseases, protection of buildings on public grounds, damages to property near the Union station, damages due to the elimination of grade crossings.

## FRENCH WORKINGMEN DEMAND HALF HOLIDAY

Want to Work According to English Week—Automobile Plants Again in Operation in Spite of Strikes.

LONDON, June 9.—France has not yet had her full measure of labor troubles. In nearly all the trades the demand for what is called the "English week" or a half-holiday on Saturday, is becoming more and more pronounced. The clerks and shop assistants are supporting the engineers, who were the first to put forward the claim for early closing on Saturday. It is pointed out that many shops have to keep open during part of Sunday because on that day alone are men of the working class able to make their purchases. With a Saturday half holiday generally adopted in factories there would be no need for the shops in question to open at all on Sunday, and the employees would obtain the full day's rest already enjoyed in England. The number of strikers in the department of the Seine is showing a considerable decrease from day to day. This has resulted largely from the action of the directors of the principal automobile works, who informed the authorities that the great majority of their men would return to work if they were assured of escaping molestation. The directors accordingly requested the authorities to supply a strong force of police and troops to surround the works and keep strikers away from the entrance. Arrangements were made accordingly, and at one of the largest works 2,300 out of the 2,400 men came to work on the day of the agreement. The strikers who hoisted them vigorously, were kept at a distance by the troops. The arrangements thus made will be continued as long as necessary.

## RUSSIAN CARICATURES STOLEN FROM ARTIST

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—The Finnish cartoonist, Wetterhoff-Asp, has had thirty of his most valuable pictures stolen. Russian agents are suspected of having carried out the theft upon orders from St. Petersburg.

The pictures were hostile caricatures of the less praiseworthy features of Russia's conduct in the Far East, and irreverent sketches against Russian statesmen and members of the imperial family. The cartoons were exhibited here and created considerable interest.

## FISHERMEN'S KNIVES IMPERIL THEIR SHIPS

LONDON, June 9.—Fishermen's knives have been detected as a peril to navigation by acting as magnets and deflecting the compass. The knives used by British fishermen are forged in a special manner, which renders them highly magnetic, so that one in the pocket of the helmsman will deflect the needle two or three points.

Insurance underwriters at the great fishing port of Grimsby have been inquiring into the matter, with the result that fishermen are now forbidden to carry these knives near the binnacle.

## Work for Both Houses In Congress This Week

Rate and Statehood Bills Will Keep Senate Busy.

BOTH LIKELY TO BE PASSED

Panama Canal and Smoot Report Among Other Matters Demanding Attention.

While it has heretofore been the expectation of the Congressional leaders that final adjournment of the session might occur on the 20th instant, recent developments have caused them to revise that opinion. It is now believed that the session will run until the end of the month, and there are some who think it may last until the 10th or 15th of July. June 28 is, however, the generally accepted getting-away date.

This week will be a busy one in the Senate. Both the railroad rate and the Statehood bills will, it is thought, be finally disposed of.

The rate bill has been sent back to conference. It is still in the nominal charge of Senator Tillman, who is sore at the treatment given him and the first conference report in the Senate.

### Tillman in No Hurry.

For three days, Senator Tillman was badgered and pounded, although as soon as he discovered that the Senate would object to the new legislation inserted in the bill by the conferees, he requested that it be sent back for another conference. Consequently Senator Tillman is now in no hurry. He proposes to let the bill simmer a while. Yesterday he said that he would not press for a meeting of the conferees immediately and was disposed to allow the matter to go over until near the end of the session. There will be no meeting for the next few days, anyhow, for Senator Culom, one of the conferees, who is also on the conferees committee on the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, has made arrangements to take up the latter measure with the House representatives beginning on Monday. Probably by Wednesday next, that duty will have been completed, and Senator Tillman may be willing to call the rate conferees together.

### Statehood Conference Report.

It has been agreed to take up the conference report on the Statehood bill in the Senate on Tuesday, and the prospects are now good for its speedy final passage.

Senator Foraker has been uncompromisingly opposed to that feature of the conference report which proposed that Arizona and New Mexico should elect a constitutional convention, frame a con-

### THE SENATE.

Monday—Discussion of conference report on Indian bill.

Conferees open of legislative, executive and judicial bill.

Panama canal discussion.

Smoot case will be reported with majority and minority of Statehood.

Tuesday—Opening of discussion of Statehood conference report.

Diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Panama canal discussion.

Wednesday—Probable resumption of conferees on the rate bill.

### THE HOUSE.

Monday—District of Columbia legislation.

Rate bill conference report will be returned to conference.

Tuesday—Sundry civil appropriation bill discussion, which may take much of the week.

Thursday—Pure food or immigration measure may be taken up.

stitution, and then vote on its acceptance.

Because of the known antagonism of the people of Arizona to union with New Mexico, he and his followers consider that this plan would impose unnecessary expense upon the people of those Territories. A compromise proposition has, however, now been suggested by Senator Carter, which has the approval of the President and will, it is believed, be acceptable to the Ohio Senator. It is that next November, when those Territories in regular election choose their territorial officers, they, at the same time, vote on the question of their union as one State. If a majority in either Territory votes against union the expense of holding a constitutional convention will thus be avoided.

### Report on Smoot Case.

The case of Reed Smoot, the Mormon Senator from Utah, will be reported to the Senate tomorrow. There is no telling when the case will be taken up for consideration. There is a strong desire on the part of many Senators to allow the matter to go over for determination at the next session.

Appropriation bills will occupy a good deal of time. The diplomatic and consular bill will be taken up tomorrow. To amend the new fire-escape law so as to remove some of its objectionable features—Favorably reported to the House committee by the District Commissioners.

To punish the turning in of false fire alarms—Passed House and Senate, awaits the President's signature.

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To make the local smoke law applicable to steam railroad engines and to provide additional facilities for truckage at the Union Station—Passed the House, now in Senate committee.

To sprinkle certain parts of the streets over which their cars are operated—Reported by the House committee; on the Senate calendar.

For the preliminary treatment of muddy Potomac water by chemical process—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To close temporary art provision houses on Sundays—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To provide routes by which the street railway companies shall have access with their cars to the new Union station, and to increase the tax on certain corporations—Before the Senate committee.

## ENGLAND FIGHTS FOR KHEDIVES' MILLIONS

CAIRO, Egypt, June 8.—An action to recover \$30,000,000 from the Egyptian government, brought by the Khedivial princes, heirs to the late Khedive Ismail, is occupying the attention of the tribunal here, and arousing much interest.

The vast sum involved is the surplus realized on the sale of certain lands which the Khedive surrendered in 1878 for the benefit of his creditors. The claim is being contested by the government on the advice of Lord Cromer, the all-powerful British agent in Egypt.

The government has retained the money on the ground that, since Ismail bought the land with state money, the results of the sale should belong to the state; while the princes' counsel argues that the Khedive then, like Louis XVI, was the state, and that the money should descend to his heirs.

## CLUBHOUSE ON WATER TO WATCH MOTOR RACES

LONDON, June 9.—The Motor Yacht Club has acquired a novel club house, the old admiralty yacht Enchantress, and she has been fitted up luxuriously as the only floating club house on a large scale.

The Enchantress is moored in the Solent, where the principal motor boat races of the coming season will be run. She has a prominent deck 110 feet long, and her accommodation includes dining room, drawing room, card room, smoking and reading room, and twenty sleeping cabins, besides a house for the judges and other officials during the races.

From the end of May to the beginning of September there will be motor yacht races and trials, the Enchantress being the headquarters.

## PREPARE TO WASH PURE FOOD BILL

Cannon and Hepburn Want the Measure to Pass.

ARE NOT KILLING TIME

Speaker and Lieutenant Deny Stories That Are Being Circulated to the Contrary.

On behalf of both Speaker Cannon and Chairman Hepburn, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, it is stated in the most positive terms that the pure food bill will be called up, and in all probability passed, the present week.

It is as yet impossible to name a day on which the pure food measure will be taken up, but it is scheduled for consideration some day this week.

The stories that Vice President Fairbanks took a hand in the effort to force the Speaker and his lieutenants to bring out and pass the food bill has caused a great sensation in Congressional circles. The motive attributed to the Vice President is a willingness to embarrass the Speaker, whose Presidential boom has been attracting some attention of late. For Illinois to have a strong candidate in the field, it is suggested, would not only put an end to reasonable probability of an Indiana man getting the Illinois delegation, but would divide that section of the West in a fashion that would greatly complicate the situation.

### Denial by Hepburn.

Colonel Hepburn absolutely denied for himself and his associates on the committee all thought of a desire or willingness to suppress the measure. He said positively that so soon as the sundry civil bill, which is now before the House, is passed, he will call up the pure food bill under the privilege which it still enjoys, and give the House a chance to pass it. If there is then a failure he will ask for a rule and undertake to pass it under cloture. "I have no doubt that it is true," said Colonel Hepburn, "that the manufacturers of spurious whiskies are very busy in efforts to kill the bill. I have no doubt that the patent medicine people are active, and that certain manufacturers of canned and package foods are using all their efforts against this legislation. But I can give assurance that it will come up, and that it will pass if the House wants it to pass."

### Wanted Under Rule.

That the House wants the bill to pass and that it will be very little amended, if at all, is not doubted. The preference in a parliamentary way is to have the measure brought up under its privilege, because then it will be open to amendment. On the other hand, if it were to come up under a rule, there would have to be an agreement in preparing the rule as to the amendments that should be submitted, and this, it is said, would be extremely difficult to secure.

People who fear for the slaughter of the measure, however, would prefer that it should come out with a rule. They allege that there is danger otherwise that the different elements opposing it may effect a combination and amend some of its good provisions out and insert some weakening ones.

## GOING AFTER DIAMONDS ON MYSTERIOUS ISLAND

England Sending Out Expedition to Seek Gems Off the African Coast.

LONDON, June 9.—An expedition is going out from England to seek diamonds on a mysterious island somewhere off the African coast. The island is marked on the admiralty chart, but as far as is known only one man has ever brought jewels therefrom. That man was Capt. R. Jones, a Welsh master mariner, who died at Cape Town in 1897, and who, just before his death, showed some diamonds to William Griffith, a diamond expert.

Captain Jones said the diamonds came from a wonderful island off the coast of Africa, where they were to be found in rich profusion. Mr. Griffith was able to assure himself that the stones came from no known diamond mines, and valued them at \$5,000. Before he died Jones handed Griffith a map showing the position of the island.

Griffith for some reason made no use of this information for nine years, but now a syndicate has been formed with a capital of \$125,000 to exploit the new treasure island. The directors, among whom was Captain Frederick G. Jackson, the Arctic explorer, propose to go when the island is discovered, to float a great corporation to develop the mines.

## DOCTORS BOOM PARIS AS A HEALTH RESORT

PARIS, June 9.—Paris as a health resort is what the doctors advised at the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine. They declare that the City of Light is a good deal more wholesome than many of the popular resorts to which people flock in summer and winter.

The average mortality in Paris in 1905 has been 7.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. There have been no serious epidemics of contagious diseases, such as measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, etc. Even isolated cases of these diseases have been very rare during the past year.

## ALPS ON THE MOVE: VILLAGES ARE RAISED

GENEVA, June 9.—M. de Varigny, a Swiss scientist, has just published an interesting article on the movements of the Alps. He declares that the mountains, especially the Swiss and Austrian Alps, are continually changing so that an atlas of these districts two years old is no longer correct. The writer states that many villages in the Bernese Oberland and the Canton of Valais have been raised or lowered from six to twelve feet within the last six years and that the contour of mountain ranges for hundreds of miles has considerably altered.